

James C. Mitchell (SBN 87151)  
Daniel M. Gilleon (SBN 195200)  
The Gilleon Law Firm  
1320 Columbia Street, Suite 200  
San Diego, CA 92101  
Tel: 619.702.8623/Fax: 619.702.6337  
[jcm@mglawyers.com](mailto:jcm@mglawyers.com)  
[dmg@mglawyers.com](mailto:dmg@mglawyers.com)  
Attorneys for Plaintiffs Michelle Davis, Nicole Johnson and Claudia Ariza

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

MICHELLE DAVIS; NICOLE  
JOHNSON; CLAUDIA ARIZA,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO, a  
municipal corporation;  
CHRISTOPHER R. HAYS,

Defendants.

**CASE NO. 14-cv-1488 DMS-DHB**

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT  
FOR:**

- 1. Violation Of Civil Rights,  
42 U.S.C. § 1983; and**
- 2. Violation Of 42 U.S.C. § 3789d**

(Demand For Jury Trial)

Plaintiffs Michelle Davis, Nicole Johnson and Claudia Ariza allege:

**GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

1. Plaintiff Michelle Davis resides in San Diego County, California.
2. Plaintiff Nicole Johnson resides in San Diego County, California.
3. Plaintiff Claudia Ariza resides in San Diego County, California.
4. Defendant City of San Diego (the "City") is a municipal corporation within California.
5. At all material times, defendant Christopher R. Hays resided in San Diego, California and was employed as a police officer by the City with San Diego Police Department ("SDPD").

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1           6.     At all material times, Hays was employed as a police officer by the City  
2 and in doing the acts alleged in this complaint was acting within the course and scope  
3 of his employment as a police officer with the City.

4           7.     Jurisdiction is proper in this Court per 28 U.S.C. 1331, a Federal  
5 question.

6           8.     Venue is proper in this district per 28 U.S.C. 1391(b)(1) because the  
7 defendants reside in this district and the occurrences or omissions that plaintiffs'  
8 claims arise from happened in this district.

9           9.     Part of the events that led to plaintiffs' claims began, at the latest, in 1994  
10 when one Anthony Arevalos graduated from the San Diego Police Academy and  
11 immediately became employed as a police officer with SDPD and the City. The City,  
12 the SDPD and SDPD's supervisory officials, failed to properly test, screen, examine,  
13 evaluate or train Arevalos before hiring him as a police officer. As a result, the City,  
14 SDPD and SDPD supervisory officials failed to properly identify Arevalos for what  
15 he was — a dangerous sexual predator. Had the SDPD, the City and SDPD  
16 supervisory officials properly tested, screened, examined, evaluated and trained  
17 Arevalos, he never would have been hired as a police officer.

18          10.    Upon information and belief, SDPD's supervisory officials and the City  
19 had knowledge of the following as of September 2009:

20               a.     In the 1999, when Arevalos was working general patrol in the  
21 SDPD's South Bay Division, he took into custody a nude and mentally deranged  
22 young woman as a Health & Welfare Code § 5150 detainee and then taunted and  
23 encouraged the woman to sexually penetrate herself vaginally with his department-  
24 issued baton/night stick while he watched and took Polaroid photographs of her doing  
25 this;

26               b.     A complaint by a woman that, during a traffic stop of her by  
27 Arevalos in April or May 2001, that Arevalos, during an unlawful search of the  
28 woman, groped the woman's breast and sexually assaulted her;

1 c. Around July 2007, Arevalos pulled over a 16-year old female  
2 driver during a routine traffic stop and forced her to bend over outside of her vehicle  
3 to show him her current registration tabs on the license plate — all for the purpose of  
4 Arevalos "checking out" or ogling the young woman's butt;

5 d. That Arevalos, after being assigned to the SDPD traffic division  
6 and its special driving under the influence, or "DUI" enforcement unit, regularly and  
7 unnecessarily targeted for investigation and arrest for DUI primarily young women  
8 under 35 years of age to the extent that other police officers derisively referred to  
9 Arevalos as the "Las Colinas Transport Unit;"

10 e. Arevalos routinely had large amounts of unaccounted for or  
11 "missing" time during his shifts, in particular, during stops of female motorists, that  
12 were never adequately explained in his written reports or shift diaries;

13 f. Arevalos, using the camera on his cellular phone, surreptitiously  
14 took photographs of young women in the Gaslamp Quarter in downtown San Diego  
15 and forwarded the photographs to other police officers, including to his supervisor,  
16 Sergeant Kevin Friedman;

17 g. Among the photographs Arevalos took and shared with fellow  
18 police officers and supervisors were photographs of him being orally copulated and  
19 engaging in sexual intercourse in uniform all in the back of a SDPD patrol car, some  
20 of which he kept in an album at the police station;

21 h. Arevalos bragged when showing these photographs to other police  
22 officers and his supervisors that he was the uniformed officer in the photographs;

23 i. In September 2009, rather than arresting a woman Arevalos had  
24 detained for driving while under the influence or DUI, he solicited a bribe of a sexual  
25 favor from her in return for releasing her, a felony under Penal Code § 68, and then  
26 sexually assaulted her anyway; and

27 j. Other information about citizens' or other police officers'  
28 complaints about Arevalos' misconduct, conduct unbecoming a police officer or

1 conduct that violated SDPD procedures or standard police procedures for handling  
2 traffic stops or performing physical searches of suspects, in particular, women.

3 11. The 1999 incident with Arevalos and the mentally deranged woman  
4 described in paragraph 10.a. above was interrupted by another police officer who  
5 reported the incident. Arevalos physically threatened the officer warning him to never  
6 again interrupt him. Nevertheless, the police officer, who is now retired, reported the  
7 incident to his and Arevalos' supervisors, Sergeant Danny Hollister and Sergeant (now  
8 Lieutenant, and head of the powerful SDPD Criminal Intelligence Unit) Rudy Tai.  
9 Tai passed the information on to his supervisor, Lieutenant Jorge Guevara. Neither  
10 Hollister, Tai nor Guevara did anything to report the incident involving Arevalos and  
11 the deranged young woman up the SDPD chain of command, or to other SDPD  
12 supervisory officials charged with investigating officer misconduct. Rather, along  
13 with Arevalos, they destroyed the Polaroid photographs taken by Arevalos and other  
14 evidence of the incident. Tai also gave Arevalos a verbal reprimand, something Tai  
15 knew would not appear on Arevalos' personnel record and could mislead police  
16 officials that Arevalos had never been involved in suspected misconduct toward  
17 citizens. In addition, Guevara, Tai and Hollister, with the support of other police  
18 officers and other SDPD supervisory officials, carried out a campaign of abuse,  
19 intimidation and harassment against the police officer who reported the incident to  
20 punish him for making the complaint against a fellow officer, Arevalos. This included  
21 initiating improper conduct with that police officer's minor daughter.

22 12. This 1999 cover up of Arevalos' criminal misconduct and cover up of  
23 later misconduct by him and other officers was done as part of a long-standing  
24 unwritten SDPD policy that encouraged a two-tiered system of justice — one a system  
25 of unwritten privileges and immunities that applied to SDPD police officers and other  
26 members of the "law enforcement community" and another system of codified laws  
27 and regulations that applied to the ordinary citizens. This SDPD "unwritten policy"  
28 included not ticketing SDPD police officers stopped for Vehicle Code violations,

1 including DUI, and also "fixing tickets" for SDPD police officers, as well as other law  
2 enforcement officers and officials. This "unwritten policy" also manifested itself with  
3 SDPD police officers and SDPD supervisory officials discouraging fellow police  
4 officers from reporting instances of suspected police officer misconduct to their  
5 supervisors, or SDPD Internal Affairs ("IA") the division of the department charged  
6 with investigating police officer misconduct. The policy further included SDPD  
7 police officers and supervisory officials covering up reports of officer misconduct.  
8 This policy has continued through the present time.

9 13. The April or May 2001 incident described in paragraph 10.b. above was  
10 reported by the victim to Arevalos' supervisors at SDPD, as well as to other SDPD  
11 supervisory officials. The then SDPD police chief, David Bejarano, learned of the  
12 report and the incident. He met with the victim twice and she described to him the  
13 details of the traffic stop and sexual assault by Arevalos. Chief Bejarano told the  
14 victim Arevalos had already been properly disciplined and would never again be  
15 allowed to do what he did to her or any other citizen. This was a complete  
16 misrepresentation as Arevalos was never punished or disciplined for that 2001  
17 incident.

18 14. The minor involved in the July 2007 traffic stop described in paragraph  
19 10.c., her father and a family friend who was a SDPD sergeant reported the incident  
20 to Arevalos' supervisors, Sergeant Matt Verduzco and Lieutenant Victoria Binkerd.  
21 The documentation on the report was destroyed, the matter was not investigated and  
22 the family friend was rebuked by fellow officers and SDPD supervisory officials for  
23 "siding with a civilian" against a fellow officer, Arevalos.

24 15. The victim of the September 2009 incident described in paragraph 10.i.  
25 reported the incident to an SDPD detective who, because of the "unwritten policy"  
26 described in paragraph 12, failed to report the incident to his superiors or other SDPD  
27 supervisory officials to IA.

28 16. SDPD supervisory officials and the City also had knowledge of a

1 February 2010 complaint by a woman who was arrested for DUI by Arevalos in  
2 January 2010. She notified SDPD that Arevalos had either assaulted or sexually  
3 assaulted her in the back seat of his police car while he was transporting her to the Las  
4 Colinas Women's Facility. SDPD supervisory officials and the City believed this was  
5 a crime committed by Arevalos and recommended prosecuting him for these crimes  
6 to the Office of the District Attorney, San Diego County. However, SDPD  
7 supervisory officials, along with Sergeant Friedman, Arevalos' supervisor, and other  
8 police officers, impaired the effective exercise of prosecutorial discretion to prosecute  
9 Arevalos by falsely impugning the victim's credibility and otherwise attempting to  
10 unfairly influence members of the District Attorney's office to not prosecute Arevalos.  
11 After the District Attorney declined to prosecute Arevalos, SDPD supervisory  
12 officials, in particular, Assistant Chief Robert Kanaski, returned Arevalos to his  
13 previous duties with the traffic division without imposing any reasonable disciplinary  
14 actions upon him.

15 17. From 2003 to the present, SDPD, its supervisory officials and the City  
16 instituted a procedure for investigating citizens' complaints of police officer  
17 misconduct that was inadequate and designed to not impartially investigate such  
18 complaints. Such policy or policies relegated citizens' complaints to the SDPD of  
19 officer misconduct to second-class status where such complaints were either not  
20 investigated at all, or received less than an impartial investigation by SDPD and its  
21 supervisory officials.

22 18. The City, the SDPD and its supervisory officials had policies that have  
23 continued through to the present of:

24 a. Failing and refusing to establish or enforce administrative  
25 procedures and training to ensure safety of detainees or arrestees;

26 b. Failing and refusing to adequately discipline police officers, like  
27 Arevalos and others, for acts of abuse and misconduct, conduct that violated SDPD  
28 department procedures or conduct unbecoming a police officer;



1 c. Failing and refusing to impartially investigate citizen's complaints  
2 of alleged abuse or misconduct by police officers;

3 d. Reprimanded, threatened, intimidated and demoted police officers  
4 who reported acts of misconduct or abuse by other officers;

5 e. Covering up acts of police officer misconduct or sanctioned a code  
6 of silence by police officers commonly referred to as the "Blue Wall," which resulted  
7 in complaints of police officer misconduct not being investigated or not being  
8 adequately and impartially investigated;

9 f. Failing and refusing to adequately supervise the actions of police  
10 officers under their control and guidance;

11 g. Intentionally mischaracterizing and improperly identifying  
12 complaints against Arevalos and other police officers of suspected police misconduct  
13 against citizens as low-level "Public Service Inquiries" in an attempt to dissuade  
14 victims of suspected misconduct, other police officers and witnesses from telling their  
15 stories of suspected officer misconduct and, also, to avoid having to report such  
16 complaints to the Citizen's Review Board On Police Misconduct, IA or the City's  
17 Mayor's office, or others, and through this, to prevent complete, objective and factual  
18 investigations of such complaints and avoid possible bad publicity in the media about  
19 the SDPD and its police officers, in particular, the chief of police, and the SDPD  
20 upper chain of command;

21 i. Allowing the "unwritten policy" described in paragraph 12 to exist;  
22 and

23 j. Failing to have in place a specific written department policy that  
24 mandated all police officers who either witnessed, or who received verbal reports of  
25 on-the-job police officer misconduct to report such alleged misconduct to SDPD  
26 supervisory officials, including, but not limited to, IA.

27 19. In addition and upon information and belief, SDPD, its supervisory  
28 officials and the City knowingly sanctioned or allowed a pattern of conduct by male

1 police officers, including traffic division officers, that consisted of patrolling the  
2 Gaslamp Quarter Downtown San Diego, and certain beach community areas, that  
3 consisted of a party-type atmosphere where male police officers, including  
4 supervisors, such as, for example, Sergeant Friedman, were attempting to get dates  
5 with or pick up women while on duty.

6 20. SDPD, its supervisory officials and the City from at least 1999 to the  
7 present:

8 a. Knowingly, with gross negligence and with deliberate indifference  
9 of the constitutional rights of citizens, maintained and permitted an official policy and  
10 custom of permitting the occurrence of the types of wrongs alleged in this complaint;

11 b. Maintained, fostered, condoned or else failed to correct wrongful  
12 conduct and, through this, created an official policy practice or custom of permitting  
13 the occurrence of the types of wrongs alleged in this complaint;

14 c. Maintained, fostered or condoned policies and customs, including  
15 but not limited to, deliberate indifferent training of its police officers about what  
16 constituted unreasonable searches or seizures of citizens;

17 d. Maintained, fostered or condoned policies and customs that  
18 included the express and/or tacit encouragement to its police officers to ignore  
19 unlawful conduct and/or to ratify police misconduct by officers failing to intercede  
20 when unlawful conduct was underway and/or by making material omissions in police  
21 reports to prevent detection of unlawful conduct; and

22 e. Maintained, fostered, condoned or failed to conduct adequate  
23 investigations of police misconduct to prevent future misconduct from occurring.

24 21. In or around 2003, the SDPD chief, then William Landsdowne, other  
25 SDPD supervisory officials and the City disbanded the SDPD's 20-year old anti-  
26 corruption unit, the "Professional Standards Unit," or PSU. The PSU had, as its  
27 official charge, the responsibility of actively and aggressively investigating,  
28 uncovering and prosecuting police misconduct, including misconduct that was subject



1 to complaints by members of the public allegedly victimized by police officers  
2 charged with protecting and serving citizens of San Diego. The elimination of the  
3 PSU, this specialized unit, was a signal and affirmation to the SDPD, its police  
4 officers and its supervisory officials that those police officers who chose to exploit  
5 their positions of power, authority and trust by victimizing members of the very  
6 community they had sworn to protect would not be investigated, prosecuted, pursued  
7 or punished for their actions. The message was that such suspected victimization and  
8 police misconduct would be tolerated, protected, covered up and/or ignored. In  
9 addition, Chief Landsdowne instituted a process, manner and method by which  
10 complaints against police officers were handled that significantly altered and, in fact,  
11 prevented members of the public from lodging complaints against police officers  
12 directly with the IA. Chief Landsdowne instituted a policy that denied the public  
13 access to IA and required citizens to lodge complaints of suspected police officer  
14 misconduct with low-level desk officers at local stations who were not trained to  
15 handle such citizen complaints. This policy change was motivated by the SDPD, the  
16 City and the SDPD supervisory officials' desire to deter, avoid and prevent full  
17 reporting and investigation of officer-related misconduct through intimidation,  
18 harassment, embarrassment, frustration and obstruction of the public means of seeking  
19 redress for such police officer related misconduct, in reality, the "unwritten policy"  
20 described in paragraph 12.

21       22. The SDPD police officer, Hays, who committed the wrongful acts against  
22 plaintiffs Davis, Johnson, Ariza and others, as alleged in this complaint, attended the  
23 police academy in 2009 and 2010 and was hired as a police officer with the SDPD and  
24 the City in late 2009 or early 2010. He was then aged 26 and was the son-in-law of  
25 then SDPD Captain and now Assistant Chief, Mark Jones, a veteran officer of some  
26 30 years, who now heads SDPD's Special Operations Unit

27       23. The SDPD training sergeant at the academy when Hays attended it was  
28 one Sandra Rapalee (who is now a Lieutenant and head of the SDPD Training Unit).

1 Hays' field training officer, Mark Lopez, recommended to Rapalee and other SDPD  
2 supervisory officials at the academy that Hays' performance at the academy was well-  
3 below average, he was unfit to be a SDPD police officer and he should be "washed  
4 out" and not hired as a police officer. On information and belief, Jones, who in 2009  
5 and 2010 was not assigned to the academy or involved with police officer candidates'  
6 training or evaluations, violated SDPD policy and wrongfully interfered with and  
7 influenced the potential decision by Rapalee, or other training officers at the academy  
8 to wash his son-in-law, Hays, out. On information and belief, Jones interceded with  
9 Rapalee asking her to return a favor he did for her and not wash Hays out of the  
10 academy. On information and belief, Rapalee did this and rejected the  
11 recommendation of Hays' training officer, Lopez, to wash Hays out of the academy.  
12 As a result, Hays, who was unfit to be a police officer and should not have been hired  
13 as a police officer was hired as an officer by SDPD.

14 24. The City, SDPD and SDPD supervisory officials, failed to properly test,  
15 screen, examine, evaluate or train Hays before hiring him as a police officer. As a  
16 result, the City, SDPD and SDPD supervisory officials failed to properly identify  
17 Hays as a person who was unfit to be a police officer. Had the City, SDPD and SDPD  
18 supervisory officials properly tested, screened, examined, evaluated and trained Hays,  
19 he would never have been hired as a police officer.

20 25. In March 2011, after a report by one Jane Doe to the SDPD and the City  
21 that Arevalos had sexually assaulted her during a DUI traffic stop on March 9, 2011,  
22 Arevalos was fired from his job as a police officer and charged by the District  
23 Attorney with crimes committed against the Jane Doe and various other victims,  
24 *People of the State of California v. Anthony Arevalos*, San Diego Superior Court  
25 Case No. SCD233024. On November 17, 2011, Arevalos was convicted of the  
26 following crimes:

27 a. Jane Doe, sexual battery, Penal Code § 243.4(a), soliciting a bribe,  
28 Penal Code § 68, assault and battery, Penal Code § 149 and misdemeanor false

1 imprisonment, Penal Code §§ 236, 237(a);

2           b. Jeannie E., soliciting a bribe, Penal Code § 68, misdemeanor false  
3 imprisonment, Penal Code §§ 236, 237(a);

4           c. Melissa Wilde, soliciting a bribe, Penal Code § 68, assault and  
5 battery, Penal Code § 149 and misdemeanor false imprisonment, Penal Code §§ 236,  
6 237(a);

7           d. Melissa Marin., soliciting a bribe, Penal Code § 68, misdemeanor  
8 false imprisonment, Penal Code §§ 236, 237(a); and

9           e. Melissa R., soliciting a bribe, Penal Code § 68.

10       26. The SDPD's and District Attorney's investigation of Arevalos instigated  
11 by the Jane Doe incident revealed numerous other incidents of criminal misconduct  
12 by Arevalos consisting of false imprisonment, false arrest, assault and battery, sexual  
13 assault and battery and soliciting bribes from young women he allegedly pulled over  
14 for Vehicle Code/traffic violations between 2009 and March 2011. The additional  
15 victims included Mary Bracewell, Dani Fisher, Talia Tortora, Lacy White, Marjan  
16 Montazemi and Emma M., as well as at least five other victims.

17       27. In 2011, then SDPD Chief, Landsdowne, promised the public that the  
18 City, SDPD and SDPD supervisory officials would review and revise all policies for  
19 identifying, reporting, documenting and investigating police officer misconduct, either  
20 misconduct reported by a citizen, or witnessed by other police officers, as well as  
21 review and revise the procedures for disciplining police officers proved to have  
22 engaged in misconduct. The City, SDPD and SDPD supervisory officials failed to do  
23 this and, instead, allowed the situation and circumstances described in paragraphs 10  
24 through 21 to continued unchanged and unabated.

25       28. In 2011, then Chief Landsdowne also promised the public that the City,  
26 SDPD and SDPD supervisory officials would do a top to bottom investigation and  
27 review and institute the necessary changes in departmental policies so that SDPD  
28 police officers, as well their supervisors, were properly trained and supervised to

1 insure that incidents of suspected police misconduct were identified, reported,  
2 documented and investigated. This promise of creating and implementing new SDPD  
3 policies, rules and procedures to create a "standard of excellence" were not done by  
4 the City, SDPD and SDPD supervisory officials. Again, the situation and  
5 circumstances described in paragraphs 10 through 21 were allowed to continue  
6 unchanged.

7 29. Landsdowne also promised the public in 2011 that the City, SDPD and  
8 SDPD supervisory officials would institute a written department-wide policy and  
9 procedure that mandated all police officers who either witnessed or who received  
10 verbal reports by the public of suspected police officer misconduct to report the  
11 alleged misconduct to SDPD supervisory officials or to IA. The City, SDPD and  
12 SDPD supervisory officials failed to institute such a policy until April 29, 2014.

13 30. In 2011, then Chief Landsdowne also promised the public that the City,  
14 SDPD and SDPD supervisory officials would investigate the earlier reports and  
15 incidents of Arevalos' misconduct, as alleged in paragraphs 10 and 16, to determine  
16 if other police officers were involved in the misconduct, or if police officers and  
17 SDPD supervisory officials had handled the incidents and complaints properly.  
18 Despite this promise, the City, SDPD and SDPD supervisory officials never ordered  
19 or conducted any such investigation.

20 31. As a result of the facts alleged in paragraphs 10 through 30, misconduct  
21 against citizens by police officers, like Hays, as alleged below, was allowed to and did  
22 continue.

23 32. Hays, as it turned out, was more of a sexual predator, who abused his  
24 power and authority as a SDPD police officer to either illegally and forcibly solicit  
25 and/or to obtain sexual favors from women he dealt with during the course of  
26 performing his duties as a police officer, than Arevalos. The City, SDPD and its  
27 supervisory officials learned in January or February 2014 about the following  
28 suspected criminal misconduct by Hays while he was performing his duties as a police

1 officer on these eight victims and possibly others:

- 2 a. Davis, false imprisonment, sexual assault and battery, indecent  
3 exposure, forcible oral copulation, soliciting a bribe, early October, 2012;
- 4 b. Johnson, false imprisonment, approximately August 9, 2012;
- 5 c. Ariza, sexual assault and battery, indecent exposure, false  
6 imprisonment, June 12, 2013;
- 7 d. Jakema R., false imprisonment, sexual assault and battery, October  
8 30, 2013;
- 9 e. Melanie W., false imprisonment, sexual assault and battery,  
10 December 23, 2013;
- 11 f. Amber P., false imprisonment, sexual assault and battery,  
12 December 23, 2013;
- 13 h. Jane Doe 4, false imprisonment, December 24, 2013; and
- 14 g. Jane Doe 7, false imprisonment, sexual assault and battery,  
15 October 2013.

16 33. On February 9, 2014, the SDPD arrested Hays charging him with felonies  
17 and misdemeanors involving his alleged crimes committed against Jakema R.,  
18 Melanie W., Amber P. and Jane Doe 4. On February 18, 2014, the District Attorney  
19 filed a criminal complaint against Hays, *People v. Hays*, San Diego Superior Court  
20 Criminal Case No. SCD253998, charging Hays with felonies and misdemeanors for  
21 alleged crimes committed against Jakema R., Melanie W., Amber P. and Jane Doe 4.  
22 Hays resigned as a police officer from SDPD and the City on February 19, 2014. On  
23 August 22, 2014, Hays plead guilty to one count of false imprisonment and two  
24 misdemeanor counts of assault under color of authority; other charges against Hays  
25 were dismissed.

26 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**  
27 **(Violation Of Civil Rights, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, By Plaintiff Michelle Davis**  
**Against Defendants City of San Diego, Christopher R. Hays)**

28 34. Davis realleges paragraphs 1 through 33.

1           35. In early October 2013, on a Friday or weekend night around 1:00 to 2:00  
2 a.m., Davis was a passenger in her cousin Frederick Sparrow's car. They had been  
3 with friends at a sports bar and Davis had been drinking alcoholic beverages. Sparrow  
4 was driving west on El Cajon Boulevard near the 7200-7300 block to take Davis to  
5 her home that was several blocks south at 4650 Harbinson Avenue, La Mesa. The car  
6 stalled out in the middle of El Cajon Boulevard near the center median. Sparrow left  
7 Davis in the passenger seat of the car and walked in the direction of 70th Street to get  
8 help.

9           36. Shortly after the car stalled, Hays, who was in uniform, on duty and on  
10 patrol in an SDPD police cruiser at the time, arrived on the scene and parked his  
11 vehicle behind Sparrow's car. He approached Davis, who was still sitting in the car,  
12 and asked her what happened. She told him the car had stalled and Sparrow had left  
13 to get help. Hays asked her if she had been drinking and if she had been driving, not  
14 necessarily in that order. She told him she had been drinking, but had not been  
15 driving. They waited about 10 to 15 minutes for Sparrow to return. When he did not,  
16 Hays told Davis he would have to call a tow truck and have the car towed because it  
17 was a traffic hazard. He did call the tow truck and after it had arrived and left with  
18 Sparrows' car, Hays offered to drive Davis to her home on Harbinson Avenue. She  
19 agreed.

20           37. Hays then drove Davis to her home on Harbinson Avenue in the SDPD  
21 police cruiser. Davis was sitting in the front seat with him. When they arrived at  
22 Davis' home, he parked the car and told Davis before she got out that he could still  
23 arrest her and take her to jail for DUI because, he said, "You were probably driving,"  
24 but if you "go down on me" I will let you out. Davis was in fear of being arrested and  
25 jailed, or of Hays doing something to injure her, so she agreed and then orally  
26 copulated him to completion in the front seat of his patrol car. Davis then got out of  
27 the car and went inside her home.

28           38. Davis has constitutional interests and rights under the Fourth and



1 Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and similar provisions of the  
2 California Constitution to be free from an unreasonable seizure or detention of her  
3 person, sexual harassment or violation of her person during such detention and arrest,  
4 as well as the right to not have her body violated by a law enforcement officer.

5 39. Through the conduct of the City and Hays, Davis was deprived of rights,  
6 privileges and immunities secured to her by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments  
7 of the Constitution of the United States, and similar provisions of the California  
8 Constitution by her unreasonable seizure and detention, and unlawful intrusion into  
9 and violation of her body and by such defendants engaging in conduct that abused  
10 their power and authority as a police officer to the extent that shocks the conscience.

11 40. Davis was harmed by the City and Hays' conduct that was a substantial  
12 factor that caused her to suffer severe emotional distress, shame, humiliation, fear,  
13 shock, extreme nervousness, disgust, as well as physical injury, that has damaged her  
14 in an amount that exceeds \$25,000.

15 41. Hays acted with malice or oppression as defined in California Civil Code  
16 § 3294, which entitles Davis to recover punitive damages against Hays.

17 42. Davis has incurred and will incur attorneys' fees in prosecuting this claim  
18 against the City and Hays, which fees are recoverable from such defendants under 42  
19 U.S.C. § 1988.

20 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**  
21 **(Violation Of Civil Rights, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, By Plaintiff Claudia Ariza**  
22 **Against Defendants City of San Diego, Christopher R. Hays)**

23 43. Ariza realleges paragraphs 1 through 33.

24 44. On June 12, 2013, Ariza was residing at 3735 College Avenue, San  
25 Diego, with one Daniel Gerken. On that date in the late morning, she called 911 for  
26 the SDPD to respond and protect her from domestic violence by Gerken. One of the  
27 on-duty, uniformed SDPD officers who responded to this call was Hays. The police  
28 officers discovered Gerken hiding on the roof of the residence and arrested him.

45. After the arrest and the other SDPD officers had left with Gerken, Hays

1 remained behind inside Ariza's residence. He cornered her in a room in the house,  
2 stared at her breasts, smiled at her and then approached and physically hugged her  
3 tightly pulling her breasts hard against him. Hays then backed away, unzipped his  
4 pants and pulled out his then erect penis and testicles and masturbated in front of  
5 Ariza.

6 46. Ariza had noticed Hays' wedding ring and asked if he was married and  
7 asked how he could do such a thing to his wife. Hays became enraged, put his penis  
8 and testicles back in his pants and began to leave. Ariza asked if he would be coming  
9 back and he angrily said yes.

10 47. Over the next weeks and on at least two occasions through August 2013,  
11 an SDPD police car drove by Ariza's house and shined a search light at the house as  
12 the car drove past.

13 48. Ariza has constitutional interests and rights under the Fourth and  
14 Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and similar provisions of the  
15 California Constitution to be free from an unreasonable seizure or detention of her  
16 person, sexual harassment or violation of her person during such detention and arrest,  
17 as well as the right to not have her body violated by a law enforcement officer.

18 49. Through the conduct of the City and Hays, Ariza was deprived of rights,  
19 privileges and immunities secured to her by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments  
20 of the Constitution of the United States, and similar provisions of the California  
21 Constitution by her unreasonable seizure and detention, and unlawful intrusion into  
22 and violation of her body and by such defendants engaging in conduct that abused  
23 their power and authority as a police officer to the extent that shocks the conscience.

24 50. Ariza was harmed by the City and Hays' conduct that was a substantial  
25 factor that caused her to suffer severe emotional distress, anxiety, panic attacks,  
26 depression, shame, humiliation, fear, shock, extreme nervousness, disgust, as well as  
27 physical injury, that has damaged her in an amount that exceeds \$25,000. Ariza has  
28 also incurred expenses from healthcare providers for treatment for such physical and

1 psychological injuries.

2 51. Hays acted with malice or oppression as defined in California Civil Code  
3 § 3294, which entitles Ariza to recover punitive damages against Hays.

4 52. Ariza has incurred and will incur attorneys' fees in prosecuting this claim  
5 against the City and Hays, which fees are recoverable from such defendants under 42  
6 U.S.C. § 1988.

7 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**  
8 **(Violation Of Civil Rights, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, By Plaintiff Nicole Johnson**  
9 **Against Defendants City of San Diego, Christopher R. Hays)**

10 53. Johnson realleges paragraphs 1 through 33.

11 54. Around August 9, 2012 at about 11:00 a.m., Johnson was driving her car  
12 on 58<sup>th</sup> Street south of El Cajon Boulevard, San Diego. Hays was on duty as an SDPD  
13 police officer, in uniform and patrolling this area in his police cruiser. Using the  
14 lights on the police cruiser, Hays stopped Johnson for an equipment infraction on her  
15 car — driving with a malfunctioning rear brake light. During the approximate 20 to  
16 25 minute traffic stop, Hays engaged in a personal conversation with Johnson and  
17 asked her unnecessary and unwanted personal questions, was she married, was her  
18 husband home and did she have children. He then told Johnson to get out of her car  
19 because there was a warrant for her arrest. Johnson refused. She told Hays there could  
20 not possibly be a warrant for her arrest and that she would not get out of her car until  
21 he explained to her what the warrant was for. He never did. Instead, Hays told her he  
22 was just joking and was only trying to get her out of the car. Johnson told him to  
23 either give her a ticket, or let her go. Hays continued with the unnecessary and  
24 unwanted personal conversation with Johnson, telling her things that were unrelated  
25 to the traffic stop, that he was getting divorced or was separated from his wife, he was  
26 lonely and he would come to her house and fix the taillight if her husband was not  
27 home. Hays also asked to go out to dinner with him. Johnson said no and again asked  
28 him to either ticket her or let her go. He let her go, but followed her for some time  
after she drove away.

1        55. Johnson has constitutional interests and rights under the Fourth and  
2 Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and provisions of the California  
3 Constitution to be free from an unreasonable seizure or detention of their person and  
4 sexual harassment during such detention and potential arrest.

5        56. Through the conduct of the City and Hays, Johnson was deprived of  
6 rights, privileges and immunities secured to her by the Fourth and Fourteenth  
7 Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and provisions of the California Constitution  
8 by her unreasonable seizure and detention and engaging in conduct that abused Hays'  
9 power and authority as a police officer to the extent that it shocks the conscience.

10        57. As a legal result of the acts of the City and Hays, Johnson sustained  
11 severe emotional distress consisting of fear, humiliation, shock and extreme  
12 nervousness that has damaged her in an amount that exceeds \$25,000.

13        58. Hays acted with malice or oppression as defined in California Civil Code  
14 § 3294, which entitles Johnson to recover punitive damages against him.

15        59. Johnson has incurred and will incur attorneys' fees prosecuting this claim  
16 against the City and Hays, which fees are recoverable from such defendants under 42  
17 U.S.C. § 1988.

18                                    **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
19                                    **(Violation Of Civil Rights, 42 U.S.C. § 3789d, By All Plaintiffs**  
   **Against Defendant City of San Diego)**

20        60. Plaintiffs reallege paragraphs 1 through 59.

21        61. The City and SDPD have been the recipients of assistance and funding  
22 from the federal government under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act  
23 of 1968, 42 U.S.C. § 3799d.

24        62. The City, SDPD and SDPD supervisory officials by engaging in the  
25 discriminatory acts in connection with programs and/or activities funded in whole or  
26 in part with funds provided to the City and SDPD under 42 U.S.C. § 3789d, as alleged  
27 in this complaint, violated and are in violation of the specific provisions of 42 U.S.C.  
28 § 3789d, that prohibits such discrimination. Plaintiffs, therefore, request a finding

1 under 42 U.S.C. § 3789d(e)(2)(A) that the City and SDPD has engaged in a pattern  
2 or practice of discrimination that has violated 42 U.S.C. § 3789d(e)(1).

3 **JURY DEMAND**

4 63. Plaintiffs demand a jury trial.

5 **REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

6 Therefore, plaintiffs Michelle Davis, Nicole Johnson and Claudia Ariza request  
7 a judgment against defendants City of San Diego and Christopher R. Hays for:

- 8 a. General damages according to proof;  
9 b. Special damages according to proof;  
10 c. Punitive damages against Hays;  
11 d. A finding that the City has engaged in a pattern or practice of  
12 discrimination that violates 42 U.S.C. § 3789d(e)(1);  
13 e. Reasonable attorneys' fees under 42 U.S.C. § 1988e;  
14 f. Costs of suit; and  
15 g. Any other proper relief.

16  
17 Date: September 15, 2014

The Gilleon Law Firm

18 /s/ James C. Mitchell  
19 James C. Mitchell, Attorneys for  
20 Plaintiffs Michelle Davis, Nicole Johnson  
21 and Claudia Ariza  
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